# ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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## THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 12, 1857.


"Mr. T. L. Clingman, who comes from Buncombe, North Carolina, one of the most sterile, impoverished and poverty stricken Congressional districts in the United States—where the people drink yapon tea and pay for all the luxuries they enjoy in turpentine, lightwood, top fodder and corn shucks, raised himself on a remarkably tall pair of stilts in the House day before yesterday, and after giving notice of a resolution touching the coolie trade under the British and Spanish flags, gave utterance to the following magniloquent burst: "If the members support this declaration, it cannot fail to tell on the civilized world, for there never was a deliberative body whose opinion was entitled to as much weight, considering the large number of persons here represented, and their intelligence, wealth and independence."

The above elegant, witty and truthful *morceau*, we clip from the Buffalo (New York) Advertiser. If the force of an article depended upon the glaring falsehoods and gross perversions it contained, then the above is strong. It is about as truthful a picture of this Congressional District as most pictures of the South drawn by Northern writers. The people of this District, it is true, are generally of moderate means—independent farmers, who cultivate their own land, and honestly earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. We have not many overgrown capitalists among us—men who have acquired great wealth by monster frauds, peculations and forgeries, *a la* Huntington, of New York celebrity! Nor have we many among us who have acquired wealth by extracting the life blood from the veins of the poor and destitute, requiring them to work from twelve to sixteen hours a day for a pittance barely sufficient to protract their miserable existence. Neither have we ever had a Representative to Congress convicted by that body of stealing the public money! Can our New York cotemporary say as much? Not only in these particulars are we behind the section represented by our cotemporary, but in many others also. The crime, vagabondism, pauperism, theft, and the innumerable other vices which are winning for his State the infamous distinction of being the best imitation of ancient Sodom now extant, have as yet been comparatively strangers to our "sterile, impoverished, and poverty stricken District." The squalid wretchedness, hopeless misery, and degrading vices, which render the streets of all Northern cities, and particularly those of New York, more dangerous after nightfall than the mountain fastnesses of Mexico or South America, do not find their counterpart in Western North Carolina. The latest edition of New York refinement, progress and christianity, the Burdell tragedy, never had its parallel in this District.

The people of Mr. Clingman's District, in all the elements that constitute a truly happy, independent, virtuous and christian community, are far ahead of any District in the State of New York. Indeed, we hazard but little in saying that our slave population are more comfortably provided for, more honest and moral, than the mass of fanatical, ignorant and stupid human machines who pay the fiddler that a few leading Abolition scoundrels may have an opportunity to do the dancing.

But we have already said more than we intended. It is idle to attempt to impart information to those upon whom no brains have been bestowed; and equally idle to hope that any portion of the South will be fairly represented by a class of men whose ignorance is only equalled by their lack of principle.

SENSIBLE.—There is now a proposition before the Louisiana Legislature, providing that each indigent family in the State shall have a newspaper, paid for out of the public treasury—each man to select the paper he likes best, provided it does not cost more than $3 a year. Three dollars thus spent, would do more to enlighten and elevate the masses than ten times the amount spent in any other way.

☞ Mr. Buchanan is six feet one inch high, and weighs over 200 pounds.

### An Extraordinary Appetite.

CHARLES SUMNER, M. D., of Rochester, communicates the following particulars of a surgical case which came under his practice, to the Daily Union of that city:

"The subject was a young lady, nineteen years of age, of nervous temperament, very healthy, and the daughter of a respectable farmer in Butternuts, Otsego county, N. Y. She first came to my office April 28th, 1853, to have a needle extracted from her left arm, which, she said, 'got in accidentally as she was moving a bundle of carpeting.' This, a medium-seized sewing needle, was soon found, and extracted from the interior side of the fore-arm, about midway between the wrist and the elbow. In less than a week she called again, saying she had another needle in her arm. I examined and found deep in the bend of the arm, a hard substance, which proved to be a needle similar to the first, and accounted for in a similar manner."

"One week after this, six needles were found, deep in the flesh, about three inches from the elbow. May 29th, fourteen were taken out, higher and more on the posterior side of the arm. 30th, seventeen were taken from the arm and shoulders. Some of these were superficial, lying just under the skin, but most of them lay deep in the flesh, and a number entirely under the biceps muscle.—One, of large size, lay with two-thirds its length imbedded in the brachial artery. One large darning needle was found lying directly on the bone, at the intersection of the deltoid muscle, this caused some inflammation and supperation, which led to its detection. June 4th, twelve were removed from the left arm, two from the wrist, eleven from the left, and one from the right breast. The whole number extracted during the month of June was eighty-seven; September, ten; October, twenty-eight; mostly from the left breast and left side of the abdomen.

"About the last of November 1853, she was attacked with violent spasms. These continued about three weeks, and subsequently a large number of needles were found in all parts of her left side, from the shoulder to the knee. When apparently asleep she would converse with her mother, and tell her where the needles might be found, but when awake she could seldom be induced to speak of them. Also, when in this sleeping or somnambulic state she was entirely unconscious of pain. While cutting through deep muscle, or in the most sensitive parts, we never could perceive a motion indicative of feeling—a number were extracted in this sleeping state—on the contrary, when awake, she experienced acute pain, even from the least incision.

"From January, 1854, no needles were found until the middle of the following summer, when she resorted to pins, cutting off the heads and thrusting them into the flesh. Subsequently she used hair pins, either straightened and put in whole, or the broken halves. These were found deep in the large muscles of the thigh. Several pieces of wire, and parts of the largest size of knitting needles, nearly five inches in length, were found lying directly on the bone of the thigh on the anterior side.

"The whole number extracted was, of sewing needles, 297, and these were of all sizes; pins, 67; darning needles, 2; hair pins, 5; knitting needles and wire, each 5; total, 383. Almost every means has been resorted to find the reason for so strange a fancy; but nothing has yet developed it. She is firm in her denial of knowing when, how, or why she did it, simply saying, "It must be that I do it, for I know no one else does.' She is perfectly sane on every other subject."

LAND WARRANTS.—In New York Land Warrants are quoted as follows:

*Buying.*

40 acre warrants, $1 12 per acre.
80 " " $1 03 per acre.
160 " " $1 02 per acre.
120 " " $1 00 per acre.
Revolutionary Scrip, $1 05 1-2 per acre.

*Selling.*

40 acre warrants, $1 15 per acre.
80 acre warrants, $1 05 per acre.
160 acre warrants, $1 04 per acre.
120 acre warrants, $1 02 per acre.
Revolutionary Scrip, $1 07 per acre.

Large orders continue to come in from the West in anticipation of the opening of the land offices in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.

☞ Senator Sumner, the "illustrious sore head," is going to visit Europe soon.

### Sic Transit.

How many sickly ones
Wish they were healthy?
How many beggar men
Wish they were wealthy?
How many ugly ones
Wish they were pretty?
How many stupid ones
Wish they were witty?
How many bachelors
Wish they were married?
How many benedicts
Wish they had tarried?
Single or double,
Life's full of trouble;
Riches are stubble,
Pleasure's a bubble.

The Syracuse Stsndard tells of a man named Finney, in that city, who, while vomiting, forced one of his eyes completely out of the socket, so that it hung down upon his cheek. The ball was allowed to remain in that position several days, until it finally swelled to an enormous size; and the humors of the eye being intercepted, it actually began to mortify. A physician was called in, and succeeded in forcing the eye back. Tough yarn.

[From the Washington Globe.]

### Gold Mining.

February 7, 1857.

SIR: Having been favored with a perusal of the accompanying correspondence, and considering the information it contains of very great importance to those persons who have engaged in mining for gold, I request that you give it publicity through the Globe. So far as the practical application of hydraulic power, in the manner mentioned in the correspondence, has been tried in California, it has come fully up to the results claimed for it by Mr. Clingman; and the calculations reported by Mr. Ellet will be found of great value to persons desirous of correct information on the force and power of water when thus applied, and the natural laws by which it is governed. This system is now very extensively used in the placer mines of California, and wherever it can be applied has superseded all others.

J. W. DENVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 8, 1857.

My Dear Sir: Since the conversation I had with you it has struck me that the subject was of such consequence to those engaged in gold mining by that process, as to justify my making some additional inquiries of you. I might perhaps satisfy myself by an investigation, but you can, doubtless, without that trouble, afford the information I seek. I hope that you will consider this request as one of the many taxes which gentlemen of science are from time to time called on to pay to the public.

That you may see the reasons for my suggesting the particular inquiries below, it is perhaps proper that I should make a preliminary statement.

You are doubtless well aware of the fact that most of the gold obtained both in the Atlantic States and in California, has been gotten not from the original veins, but from secondary depositories, where it was left after the breaking down of the veins in former geological ages. In what are called surface mines, the gold in grains and dust is found mixed with the earth at the surface, and for a few feet below, along the slopes and sides of the hills. The 'deposits' are strata of gravel below the loose earth of the surface, which rest on the first rock, called, without regard to its character, 'slate' by the miners. In this layer of gravel, commonly less than a foot in thickness, but sometimes more, gold is found in the greatest abundance. Usually the surface earth is not rich enough to pay for washing by the old processes. Most of the gold obtained, therefore, has been gotten by removing the top earth, and then washing the deposit gravel so as to separate the gold. When this stratum of gravel is covered by only a few feet of top earth, it may pay well the expense of stripping and working, but it frequently happens that the richest gravel is covered by earth to the depth of fifteen, twenty, or more feet, so that it will not pay expenses to remove the earth by shoveling it away to get at the deposits. In fact, no one familiar with the gold region of North Carolina and Georgia supposes that one hundredth part of the gold there has yet been obtained.

The process of which I spoke to you the other evening, usually called the 'hydraulic hose' process, consists of a contrivance by which water is used to do the work that was formerly done by the pick and shovel; and it does it vastly more effectually. In fact, with the aid of water in this mode, one hand will in most localities do as much work as twenty would under the old system of operation.—Such is my opinion from observing the effect of this mode of working in my district, and from reading carefully reports of operations in California. While on the Pacific the deposits may be rather richer than in our Atlantic States, there are circumstances which, perhaps, more than counterbalance this difference. There water is scarce, and only to be obtained, when obtainable at all, at great cost; but the gold belt of North Carolina and Georgia is as well watered as any country in the world. As it lies contiguous to the Alleghany range, its streams have a rapid fall, and hence, a proper head of water can be obtained for a trifling expense. The outlay of a few thousand dollars there will afford as much water power as could be obtained in California at the cost of a million. Again, the labor of a man can be had at this time in the mines of my district at fifty cents per day, while in California it is worth as much as three or four dollars. Hence, if a mine there should yield only three or four dollars a day to the hand, it would of necessity be abandoned; while a similar yield with us would at the end of the year, and with a large number of hands, pay enormous profits. In fact, experience in my district shows that the actual yield is much more than this rate. There is, too, in North Carolina and Georgia, ground rich in gold and commanded by abundant water power, sufficient to yield a dozen millions annually, probably for the next half century.

What is called the hydraulic hose process consists simply in conveying the water in canals or ditches, and over valleys in flumes supported on tressel-work, to the place where the gold deposits lie. The water should be from forty to one hundred feet above the ground to be washed. It is let down in wooden trunks for a part of the way, and then discharged through hose pipes from an orifice of about one inch in diameter. The man who holds the end of the flexible pipe directs it against the earth to be washed.—Under a pressure of fifty or sixty feet, the water shoots out with great force, and with surprising rapidity cuts down the most compact clay, and even the softer rock, and carries them away with its current, leaving the gold along the sluices, where it settles, from its superior specific gravity, and from which it is easily taken out. Though the bed of earth above the deposit may be more than twenty feet thick, it presents no serious obstacles.—The stream from the pipe is directed at its base, just where it rests on the rock, and as it cuts away the foundation, the superincumbent mass falls down, and, crumbling under the force of the jet, is rapidly dissolved and carried away. By this means, not only the gold in the deposit of gravel is obtained, but likewise all contained in the overlying mass of earth which was entirely lost under the old system of working. A single pipe, in the hands of a boy of fifteen years of age, will, in this way, generally do the work of twenty able bodied men operating as formerly with the pick and shovel.

The system, however, can only be put in practice where a sufficient supply of water, at the proper elevation, can be had.

This imperfect description of the *modus operandi* will enable you, my dear sir, to see the object of my asking you the questions which follow. Suppose that the water you expect to use is one hundred feet above the ground to be worked, but that it is ten miles distant; if your ditches should have a descent of eight feet to the mile, then, when your water reached the place of deposit, it would be only twenty feet above the ground to be worked. If a descent of only four feet to the mile should be allowed, then the ditches, flumes, &c., being larger, to convey the same current of water, would cost more. Hence, with reference to localities where the water is inconvenient, it becomes important to ascertain what volume will he conveyed in a ditch, for example, three feet wide, and as many deep, with descents to the mile of two, four, six, and eight feet respectively. Again, a jet of water discharged from an orifice one inch in diameter, under a pressure of seventy or eighty feet, will be much more effective than a similar jet driven by a pressure of only thirty or forty feet. It is also true, however, that a larger quantity of water will be discharged in a given time by the former than by the latter; so that in determining the efficiency of a body of water, its greater waste must also be taken into account in comparing the efficiency of a high head with a lower one. Hence it is desirable to know how much water will be discharged from such an orifice, under the several pressures of thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, and eighty feet, and also how much its effective power is increased above the ratio of the waste of water. Again, it is very desirable to know how many such pipes, to be used under these several pressures, will be supplied by a stream of water which would flow along a ditch of a given capacity, with a fall of four or eight feet, &c.

Again, as the leather pipes are liable to burst under a high head, and as, instead of letting the water fall perpendicularly through them from the reservoir, it is more convenient in practice to allow it to flow along the slopes of the hills, how much is it liable to be retarded from that circumstance, and how much force is thereby lost? If the pipes be large, then the great pressure is likely to burst them; and when they are smaller, the friction is increased thereby. Hence it becomes necessary to inquire:

1. What quantity of water can be conveyed along a ditch three or six feet wide, and three feet deep, with a descent of two, four, six, and eight feet per mile?

2. How much water is discharged from an orifice one inch in diameter, under a pressure of thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, and eighty feet: and what is the power of the jet under these several heads?

3. How many of such pipes will the ditch supply, its descent and capacity being given, as well as the elevation above the orifice?

4. Is it important that, during the flow of water through it, the pipe should be kept as near the perpendicular as possible; and what diameter ought it to have?

The answers to these questions are important, to enable me to decide what will be the most economical mode of managing a particular locality. They are not all necessary to determine the efficiency of the system.—Practice has already settled that. It has been conclusively proven that mines that could not be worked under the former system, can be made to yield enormous profits by this operation. The conveyance of coal to market on a first class rail road is not so great an improvement on the mode of transporting that article in an ox cart over a mud turnpike, as is the hydraulic hose process in advance of the previous modes of gold washing in cheapness and efficiency. That it is destined to add largely to the production of gold, at an early day, I have no doubt.—This consideration I hope you will regard as a sufficient apology for my troubling you with the above inquiries.

Very truly yours, &c.,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

Prof. JOSEPH HENRY.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1857.

Dear Sir: Your letter of January 8, asking information relative to some questions of hydraulics applicable to a new process of excavating the earth for gold mining, was duly received, and, in conformity with the usages of the Institution in such cases, it was referred to Mr. Charles Ellet, Jr., a gentleman in whose knowledge and judgment, in such matters, we have entire confidence.

Accompanying this letter we send you Mr. Ellet's report, which, I think gives a very full and satisfactory answer to all your inquiries.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HENRY,
*Secretary Smithsonian Institution.*

Hon. T. L. CLINGMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17, 1857.

Dear Sir: In reply to Mr. Clingman's inquiries, I submit the following *dicta*, which I cannot take time to demonstrate at length.

The canals of which Mr. C. speaks should be placed on the highest level the ground will permit; that is to say, the slope of the canals should generally be very small, and the power of the water should not be wasted in a swift descent in the hope of economizing in the cost of construction.

A good wide ditch, over rough ground, will cost very little more than a small one of the same depth.

The power of water is, generally, the product of the fall, or *effective* head, into the volume discharged. But, in this particular application I cannot admit that principle; and am of the opinion that, the head being constant, the effect will depend much on the *mass* of water discharged by a single pipe.—In other words, that it will be found better to discharge through the largest manageable orifices—that a greater effect will be produced by the column discharged from one pipe of two inches bore, than by those from four pipes of one inch bore—though the volume and velocity are the same in each case. To obtain good results requires large, concentrated masses of water.

It makes no difference whether the conducting pipes leading from the canal to the orifices of discharge are perpendicular, or follow the slope of the ground. At least the difference can be reduced to a very small quantity. What is required is simply very large pipes to convey the water from the canal to the orifice of discharge.

If these pipes are of leather, canvass, or gutta percha, they may burst, if made large; or they will offer great resistance to the flow of the water through them, if they are too small. But this is a practical difficulty easily overcome by substituting cast or wrought iron screw pipes for this purpose, which can be put together very rapidly, and shifted about easily.

The lower end of these screw pipes should be furnished with screw nipples, upon which the hose could be readily attached. They should be furnished with a cock, also, for shutting off the water.

The following calculations meet the cases submitted by Mr. Clingman, assuming his canals to be of rectangular sections:

Canal three feet by three feet:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Slope 2 ft. per mile | mean velocity | 1 7 ft. pr. sec. | | | |
| " 4 | " | " | " | 2 5 | " |
| " 6 | " | " | " | 3.2 | " |
| " 8 | " | " | " | 3.7 | " |

The volume delivered by this ditch, and with these slopes, will be—with slope of

2 ft. per mile—1.7 ×9=15.3 cubic ft. pr. sec.
4 " 2.5 ×9=22.5 " " "
6 " 3.2 ×9=28.8 " " "
8 " 3.7 ×9=33.3 " " "

But if the dimensions of the ditch were six feet by three feet, the results would have been for the velocity:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Slope 2 ft. per mile | velocity, | 2.1 ft. | per sec'd. | | |
| " 4 | " | " | " | 3.1 | " " |
| " 6 | " | " | " | 4.0 | " " |
| " 8 | " | " | " | 4.6 | " " |

And the volume delivered by this ditch would be—with slope of

2 ft. per mile—2.1 ×18=37.8 cubic ft. per sec.
4 " 3.1 ×18=55.8 " " "
6 " 4.0 ×18=72 0 " " "
8 " 4.6 ×18=82.8 " " "

Mr. Clingman should observe particularly these facts, viz:

The larger ditch, six by three, with a fall of only two feet per mile, will convey thirty eight cubic feet of water per second.

The smaller ditch, three by three, with a fall of eight feet per mile, will only convey thirty three cubic feet per second.

The large ditch, with the small fall, carries some 15 per cent. more water than the small ditch with the great fall.

Again: the total head to be used is supposed to be 100 feet, and the length of canal 10 miles.

The larger ditch, with a fall of two feet per mile, delivers its water at an effective height of

100—10 ×2=80 feet.

The smaller ditch with a fall of eight feet per mile, delivers its burden at an effective height of

100—10 ×8=20 feet.

If I wished to compare the relative *powers* of the water borne by these two ditches, I should express them by the products of their respective volumes into their effective heads—assuming, of course, that the water in each case would be discharged through orifices of equal size:

The power of the smaller ditch would be expressed by 33 ×20=660.

The power of the larger ditch would be expressed by 38 ×80=3040.

The larger ditch would therefore do more than four and a half times as much work as the smaller one—though it is only twice as large as the smaller.

The discharge of a round orifice, one inch in diameter, under

A head of 30 feet will be 147-1000 of a cubic foot per second.

A head of 60 feet will be 215-1000 of a cubic foot per second.

A head of 80 feet will be 240-1000 of a cubic foot per second.

A head of 100 feet will be 267-1000 of a cubic feet per second.

A ditch of rectangular section, six feet wide and three feet deep, with a slope of two feet per mile, would deliver, as above, 38 cubic feet of water per second. As each pipe, with a head of 80 feet, would discharge 240-1000 of a cubic foot per second, this ditch would keep in action 38 ×1000 240=160 pipes of one inch bore.

This system of working the gold mines must be very effectual. But a great deal of its success will necessarily depend on the skillfulness of the entire arrangement.

In my opinion, every care should be observed to convey the largest mass of water attainable, to deliver it at the greatest possible height, and to discharge it against the soil to be washed through the largest manageable pipes.

There are many practical questions connected with this business which should be considered; but they depend for their solution on the shape of the ground, &c.

Some allowance must be made in the calculations for the necessary loss of water on the way from the stream to the diggings; but this loss will depend on the character of the soil.

If the soil is argillaceous, it would be advisable to form basins on the line of the canal, wherever it can be done without adding materially to the cost.

The water ought not to be drawn directly from the shallow canal into the pipes which convey it to the orifice of discharge. There should be interposed a large iron pipe, or a penstock; or the canal, if the ground permit, should be made very deep at the point, so as to force the water into the pipes under a sufficient head.

Short bends in the pipes should be avoided. The larger the pipes, and the clearer they are kept from all sorts of obstruction, the more violent will be the discharge, and the better the results.

It is not improbable that it will be found advisable to place the branch or discharge pipes on a *rest*, and handle them by some simple machinery, so as to permit the nozzle of each pipe to be put very close to the soil—nearer than a man could safely stand. Under such heads as we are considering, and with such a column as I would use, gravel and large stones will be scattered about with great and dangerous violence. In fact, it is the difficulty of standing near enough to handle the pipe which will be likely to put a practical limit to the column and the velocity of discharge.

The canal should be allowed to spread out into basins wherever the shape and character of the soil will permit it. These wide places will serve as reservoirs, and frequently save much water.

The cost of iron pipes in Philadelphia will be about as follows:

*Wrought iron Screw Pipes.*

1 1-2 inches diameter 24 cts.
2 " " 40 "
2 1-2 " " 69 "
3 " " 100 "
} per lineal ft.

*Cast iron Pipes—Screw Joint.*

1 1-2 inches diameter 25 cts.
1 " " 32 "
} per foot.

*Cast iron Pipes with Lead Joints.*

3 inches diameter 30 cents.
4 " " say 50 "
10 " " " 1 52 "

Messrs. Morris, Tasker & Co., of Philadelphia, manufacturers of pipes, &c., will be able to give, with more precision than I can, any information desired on the subject of the present prices of pipes of all sorts and sizes.

I believe I have replied as fully as could be desirable, to all Mr. Clingman's questions.

I will merely add, that the dimensions of the canals which I have assumed for illustration are those selected by Mr. Clingman, but that in constructing such works the ditches will not be rectangular, and that the shape of their outlines will vary the results.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

CHARLES ELLET, Jr.

To Professor HENRY.

AVERAGE DURATION OF HUMAN LIFE.—Prof. Buchanan, in a recent lecture before the Mechanics' Institute at Cincinnati, said that in the latter part of the sixteenth century one half of all who were born died under five years of age; the average longevity of the whole population was but 18 years. In the seventeenth century one half of the population died under 12 years. But in the first sixty years of the eighteenth century one half the population lived over 27 years. In the latter forty years one half exceeded 32 years of age. At the beginning of the present century one half exceeded forty years; and from 1833 to 1845 one half exceeded 43. The average longevity at these successive periods has been increased from 18 years in the sixteenth century up to 43.7 by the last reports.

A GOOD HIT.—Judge Joseph E. Brown, of the Blue Ridge Circuit, is winning golden laurels for the manner in which he discharges the duties of his office. The good order and decorum that he secures gives dignity to the court and greatly facilitates the correct prosecution of business. That there is a bit of waggery in his composition, is evident from the following incident:

While hearing a case in ——— Court, the attorney stated in his plea, that he believed one of the Jurors was intoxicated. The Judge addressing the man alluded to said—"Sir, are you *drunk?*"

The Juror, straightening himself up, in a bold, half defiant tone, said, "*No-sir re-bob!*"

"Well," said the Judge, "I fine you five dollars for the "re" and ten for the "*bob.*"—The Juror "wilted."—*Rome Courier.*

SHOOTING AFFRAY AND DEATH.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—David Hume, of Virginia, proceeded to the Pension Office this morning to demand the retraction of a charge by D. C. Lee, a clerk therein, that he (Hume) had picked his pocket at the President's reception last week.

Mr. Lee declined to make any retraction, when Mr. Hume struck him with a stick. Mr. Lee immediately shot him dead with a pistol, and soon after delivered himself up to the officers. Great excitement exists, particularly in the West end of the Government Departments.

MAIL DEPREDATORS ARRESTED.—In September last, the mails between Memphis and Louisville and between Memphis and Clarksville were robbed, and $3,800 taken from letters contained therein. The indefatigable agent of the Department, Col. Barclay Martin, has been for some time in search of the depredators, and has at length succeeded in discovering them. The robbery occurred at Holyoke, Henry county, and was perpetrated by negroes. Of the money, $2,400 was recovered. The negroes were severly punished. Carelessness had occurred at the Holyoke office, but no white person was implicated in the robbery.—*Nashville Union Feb. 21.*

# THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 12, 1857.


## The Mails.

We are not prone to grumble, and it requires an extraordinary occasion to wring a whine from us. Our philosophy long since taught us that the ills, and disappointments, and vexations, incident to the "journey thro' the wilderness," cannot be lessened by whining over them. *But*, we would give our sunday boots to know what becomes of a copy of the News, which is regularly mailed to a subscriber at Cashier's Valley, Jackson county, N. C. We are satisfied, from the inquiries we have made, that it is properly despatched from the post office at this place, and as it is not more than fifty miles to Cashier's Valley, we want to know what becomes of it? Who can tell? That's the question. Don't all speak at once.

When this question is settled, and the boots disposed of, we propose pushing our investigations in quest of similar information in various other directions.

## Meeting of Stockholders.

In our advertising columns will be found a call for a meeting of the Stockholders of the Western N. C. Railroad Company, at Morganton. A friend and subscriber, living east of the mountain, and who is also, we believe, a stockholder in the Road, writing us on other business, closes his letter thus—

"Your people have been disappointed to a great extent, I know; and we on this side of the mountain have met with great disappointment also. Our charter has been amended, as you know, and the amendment will be submitted to the stockholders on the 2d day of April, at Morganton, and I hope you, and as many of the citizens of Buncombe as can will come over and see what is done. I expect a large number of persons will be present, and probably some speeches will be made on the occasion."

We assure our friend that the disappointment experienced by the people of the West is most keenly felt. We had fondly cherished the hope that something would be done for us; and visions of prosperity had danced before us, until we almost fancied our highland section on the great steam thoroughfare from east to west, with the well filled cars gliding through our vallies, like comets shooting thro' the sky! But, alas! the reality broke upon us full soon. We live west of the mountains! and this fact solves the enigma, and makes our disappointments as clear as the noonday sun. Pity it should be so. We have only realized a truth familiar to many, that "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." But it will not do to give it up so. Our advice to the Western people is, pick your flints and try again. If we stand still we are ruined, and that forever. Let us work on, and work ever; and if politicians will not heed our appeals for simple justice, make them feel the lash of an indignant and outraged people. There are some true men in every section of the State, and these, with entire unanimity among western men, may yet be able to accomplish that which ought to have been done long, long ago.

## Don't Know.

A correspondent wants to know who the K. N. party of this District intend running for Congress this summer. We can't say, *certainly;* think we could *guess*, perhaps.—If we are right in our conjectures, there is fun ahead. We'll know all about it, by and by.

The Wilmington Herald, decidedly the most sensible "American" paper in the State, has an article on the subject of the approaching August elections. After reviewing the political aspects of the several Congressional Districts, the Editor disposes of this District in the following curt manner:

"Those 'transmontane' fellows, as the Standard poetically and facetiously calls the inhabitants west of the Blue Ridge, if they have been humbugged by this Democratic and remarkably Internal Improvement Legislature, have nevertheless Clingman left; and they will cling to him with a pertinacity only equalled by the love a Loco has for the spoils of office."

The people of this District, whatever the treatment they have received from others, have always found Mr. Clingman as true to their interests, as the needle to the pole, "and they will cling to him with a pertinacity" inspired by his long and faithful public services in their behalf.

☞The Missouri Legislature has passed a bill granting the State credit to the various railways in that State to the aggregate amount of $5,7000,000.

## The Inauguration.

On the 4th instant James Buchanan was inaugurated President of the United States, for four years. We have not received the Inauguration Address, but find the following synopsis of it, reported by telegraph for the Charleston Courier: He refers first to the importance of a thorough restoration of harmony and justice among the several States, as necessary to a continuance of our free institutions. The late political agitation is referred to as ended, and the Kansas Nebraska Act is approved.

It is contended that the surplus revenue should be applied to strictly national objects, and that no more revenue should accrue than is necessary for an economical administration of the government. For this end a modification of the tariff will be necessary.

It is also urged as a cardinal rule of policy and practice that the public lands should be preserved for the use of actual settlers and occupants, whether native or immigrants.—The evils of disunion and the necessity of due respect for the rights of States are strongly urged.

The importance of a road to the Pacific is insisted on, with the belief that all difficulties will disappear with the discovery of the best route.

In reference to external relations, the inaugural urges peace and friendly intercourse with all nations, without intervention or interference, unless under the immediate necessity of self defence.

We have never extended or acquired any territory but by fair purchase, or voluntary accession, and this principle must be acted on. No other nation can or should complain, if in self defence, we are compelled to extend our possessions.

☞The following are the latest items of importance from the proceedings of Congress:

WASHINGTON, March 2.

The House has just passed a bill distributing the surplus revenue among the States.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

The House passed a bill appropriating $235,000 yearly, for five years, for the removal of obstructions in the Mississippi River, from the Belize to Desmoins.

A compromise tariff bill has passed, reducing the higher schedule to 30 per cent, and all others to 20 per cent—the free list being retained in substance.

The Senate passed the Army, Navy and Fortifications Appropriations, with an amendment to Army bill, giving to Lieutenant General Scott the arrears of pay as claimed.

Other amendments, including $500,000 for the Capitol dome, and $1,000,000 for an aqueduct of this city.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Congress adjourned finally at noon, having acted on all the important appropriations.—There was considerable confusion about the closing stage.

The inaugural procession started about noon, and was largely attended by clubs, societies, &c.

The Deficiency Appropriations bill failed on account of not receiving the signature of the President.

☞The Washington City Alms House has been destroyed by fire, and several of its helpless inmates burned to death.

☞The Cabinet has not yet been officially announced. Mr. Buchanan is evidently in no hurry on this point. It is known, however, that Messrs. Cass, Cobb, Floyd, Brown, and Toucey, will be members.

☞Mr. Buchanan was accompanied to Washington by his nephew and private Secretary, James Buchanan Henry, and his niece, Miss Harriet S. Lane, and Miss Hetty Parker. Miss Lane will remain at Washington to do the honors of the White House, but Miss Parker will return to take charge of Wheatland after the inauguration.

☞Hon. John Appleton, of Maine, is now the editor of the Washington Union, Mr. Nicholson having retired.

RAIL ROADS IN TENNESSEE.—There are now over six hundred miles of railroad in Tennessee, upon which daily trains are running.

☞Somebody has written a book on "The art of making people happy without money." We are in excellent condition to be experimented upon.

☞A most destructive freshet has visited South western Missouri. The Iron Mountain Railroad Company has lost by it $200.000.

☞Mr. Starke, the editor and proprietor of the Elizabeth City Pioneer, has disposed of the establishment to Dr. J. B Godwin and Mr. E. R. Quillin, by whom it will hereafter be conducted.

☞Mr. Pierce's Cabinet are prepared to disperse. The Baltimore Sun says, Judge Campbell's family have already removed to Philadelphia. Mr. Marcy will remain a month or so, entertaining President Pierce as his guest. Mr. Davis will return to Mississippi after the executive session. Mr. Guthrie will go at once to Kentucky, and the other members immediately to their respective homes.

## New Books.

We are indebted to T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, for a beautifully bound copy of the "Humors of Falconbridge," a side-splitting and mirth provoking volume. Price $1 25.

Mr. Peterson will also issue on the 14th instant, a new and thrilling work, "*Vivia, the Secret of Power.*" By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. This lady is known as one of the most gifted writers of this or any other country, and "Vivia" has been pronounced her master performance. Complete in one large volume, neatly bound in cloth, for $1 25; or in two volumes, paper cover, for $1 00.—Sent to any part of the United States, free of postage, on remitting the price of the edition wanted.

Mr. Peterson has also just issued "The Border Rover," by Emerson Bannett, complete in two large volumes, price $1 00. Emerson Bennett, the author of this book, stands high among the writers of the day, and his new work will be eagerly sought after.

We are also indebted to Mr. Peterson for a copy of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz's beautiful work entitled "Love after Marriage." It is needless to say anything of Mrs. H's. writings—they are read by every body, almost, and as universally admired. This volume is gotten up in handsome style, and sent by mail, postage free for $1 25, for cloth edition, or $1 00 for paper binding. Address Mr. Peterson as above.

## Corea.

The king of Corea has opened the ports of his kingdom to all nations, and in that shows more wisdom in a barbarian as to trade than half the Christian world. Corea is a large peninsula east of China; formed on one side by the Yellow Sea and on the other by the sea of Japan. It is 400 miles in length and 150 in average breadth; has an area of 95,000 miles and a population of eight millions. The western part of Corea was found by Hall and Maxwell to be an immense archipelago of small islands.

The king of Corea is a tributary to China; yet it is a sort of sovereign state, governed by its own king—the Chinese emperor usually doing little or nothing more than ratifying the king's decrees. The government is according to the old mode of despotic centralization; the king being the head of the church and state, of the hierarchial and secular departments. The king owns nearly all the land of the kingdom and derives his revenues from renting it—taking a tithe of all the produce. The religion is Budhism, introduced from China in the year 372.

The history of Corea is briefly this. The Tartars first governed it, but before Christ, 1120, the Chinese conquered it. The Japanese took it in 1692, but it was reconquered by the Chinese in 1698; and the king now sends every year a tribute of 800 ounces of silver, and also every year an embassy with presents, communicating whatevever political events have transpired.

The principal products of the country are wheat, millet, rice, ginseng, tobacco, silk, cotton, and hemp; furs from vast jungles of the north; gold, silver, rock salt, and coal.—The main manufactures are coarse articles of hemp, cotton and grass; pottery and porcelain, sometimes of monstrous size; paper and paper hats, umbrellas, sacks, cloaks. Trade, heretofore, has been discountenanced by the government; but quite an extensive intercourse has been kept up with Japan and China, whence they import pepper, aromatic woods, and goods of Dutch manufacture.

Little is known of this country, all ingress being denied to Europeans, and all egress denied to natives,—though, in modern times, a few French missionaries have penetrated the country. There is said to be an extensive Corean literature, and the King's residence has an extensive library. The knowledge of this curious people is so limited that it is not easy to tell what notions they might buy in case the ports were thrown open.

☞Congress has passed the coinage bill. It provides for the redemption at the Mints, for the space of two years, of Spanish coin in the new cents, the coinage of which are provided for by the act.

PERFORATED POSTAGE STAMPS—A GREAT CONVENIENCE.—Hon. James Campbell, the Postmaster General, has recently introduced an improvement in the postage stamps, which adds greatly to their public convenience. He has had them prepared on sheets with perforations around the borders of each stamp, so that they can be separated, one from the other, without using a knife or pair of scissors. Besides the saving of time in this improvement, there is greater security that the stamp will adhere to the letter, for the points or rough edge left by the perforations will stick better to the letter, there being none of the risk of the edge turning up, as when it is continuous. This plan of perforating letter stamps is practised in Europe, and Mr. Campbell had the contractor to procure a machine from that country for use here. The contract is made with Tappan, Carpenter and Co., of this city, and, in addition to a supply for Philadelphia, the stamps have already been sent to New York, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago and Albany. The amount of letter writing in the United States may be inferred from the number of postage stamps used. The number sold by the Government last year reached nearly one hundred and fifty millions of stamps!—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, the abolitionist, was killed a short time since, by being thrown from a sleigh.

## The Chinese in California.

The population of California, says the Augusta Constitutionalist, is altogether more composite than that of the other States of this Union—perhaps more so than that of any other State in the world, if we except some of the Russian provinces of South Western Asia, in which there is a mixture of all the races of Europe, of Asia, and of Northern Africa. It was settled by immigration from the four quarters of the globe. In the first years of its occupation by Americans a constant stream of emigrants from the States of Europe and of South America, from the United States, from the West Indies, from Central America, from the Sandwich Islands, from the British and Russian possessions on the Pacific, and from distant countries beyond, poured into it, all of them attracted by the accounts of gold discoveries, and expecting to realize in California, all the promises of the fabulous El Dorado. Indeed, the influx of foreigners was so great when added to the native population of Indians and Mexican Spaniards, as seriously to threaten the supremacy of the American element of the population, and to give rise to anxious speculations upon the final result of this meeting and mingling of the nations within the limits of our territory.

In this tide of immigration, and presenting the strongest contrasts to every other class of the population of California, came thousands of the people of China. The passion for gold had been stronger with them, than their deep-rooted antipathy to contact with the 'outside barbarians,' and they left their country, which was groaning under the weight of its superabundant population, to seek this land beyond the Pacific, where they had heard that gold could be dug from the earth. Groups of Celestials in their singular national costume, were added to the strange tableaux to be seen in the streets of San Francisco, and very soon, they were scattered throughout the interior, laboring in the mines, and exhibiting an energy and power of endurance which caused their Christain competitors to fear, as well as to hate them. Some, who regarded this fact of Chinese immigration to California from a distance, affected to see in it the first of a series of providential events, by which China was to be redeemed from Paganism, relieved of its surplus population and opened to the commerce of the world. But the American population of that State, have viewed it with jealousy and distrust from its commencement—have interposed obstacles to its increase, and have opposed and maltreated the Chinese until there is a very general disposition among them to return to their native land. The *Alta California* of a recent date says:

"Within the last three months, the number of Chinese has decreased over two thousand by emigration, and there is a fixed determination among the remainder to return as soon as they can. It seems they have been laboring under every disability. By the Americans they have been regarded as the Jews were under the British laws, and their petitions for redress, when wronged, have been mocked at. The settlers are banded against them, and seem determined to fix upon them the yoke of subjugation.'

The cessation of this Chinese immigration to California is not in itself a fact to be regretted, for it is not desirable that such an element should be added to the heterogenous population of our States. Thus far the Chinese have not been changed or influenced in the slightest degree by their contact with the people of this country in California, but have preserved all their national customs and peculiarities—have continued to use their own language and their national costume, and have even introduced into that State the mumeries of their idolatrous worship. They do not amalgamate with our population, but practice the exclusiveness which for thousands of years have been a policy of their government and a precept of their religion. It is not to be regretted that the immigration should cease, or that those who are already here should return to their own native land.

But it is seriously to be regretted, that any where in this country, one class of the population may oppress another, as the Americans of California have oppressed the Chinese of that State, and the law be powerless to meet or redress the wrong. The laws of California guarantee equality to all its citizens, but *public opinion* never has conceded this equality to Chinese immigrants, and they have been pursued with a systematic hostility, equal in its oppression and wrong, to the heaviest load of legal disabilities. Their condition is similar to that of the free negroes of the northern States, who are protected by the letter of the law, but practically oppressed, and the parallelism in the two cases may be completed at no distant day, by the forced expatriation of these free slaves of the North.

☞Col. Wm. J. Alexander, a distinguished lawyer, and formerly a representative from Mecklenburg County in the Legislature of this State, died at his residence in Lincolnton on the 15th of February.

☞An Irishman, in the time of revivals, had joined the church. Some time afterwards, a piously inclined person was exhorting him on the subject of religion, when Paddy indignantly answered: "Sure, an' didn't I jine the Methodist? Faix, an' I did. I jined for six months, and behaved so well, they let me off with three."

Virtue is no security in this world. What can be more upright than 'pump logs and editors?' Yet both are destined to be *bored*.

## CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

PROFITABLE QUARTZ MILL.—The report of the Pacific Quartz Company at Placerville, for the year 1856, shows that the product of the mill for the past year was $63,666 16; current expenses for running the same, $27,122 91; improvements, $5,655; paid dividends, $29,250; balance in the treasury, $1,638 25. The mill was run two hundred and fifty nine days during the year, at a clear profit to the stockholders, after paying all expenses, of $119 26 for each day it was in operation.

A PANFULL.—The Shasta Courier says: In the Bassett Tunnel, on Texas Hill, one mile from Placerville, $800 have frequently been taken from a single pan of dirt.

PANNING OUT BIG LUMPS.—The Columbia (Tuolumne County) Gazette learns that Mr. Charles Jarvis, while prospecting a claim near Poverty Gulch, which he had recently taken up, panned out a lump of gold worth $132. Several bits worth of fine dust was also taken out of the same panful of earth.

The same paper states, thirty eight ounces of gold dust were washed from a small section of the Columbia Gulch Flume, on Sunday last. It is supposed that several thousand dollars worth of gold dust yet remains in the flume, which cannot be taken out until a supply of water can be obtained.

RICH QUARTZ.—A company, consisting of four Austrians and an Irishman, have recently struck a rich quartz vein at Brown's Flat, a short distance from Columbia, Tuolumne County. We learn that on Thursday last they pounded out, in mortars, about ten pounds of gold. They have been working the vein about six weeks, and estimate the value of the quartz already taken out at $20,000.

TEN DOLLARS TO THE PAN.—The Sonora Herald says: In the claim of Mr. Borne, on Dragoon Gulch, very rich pay dirt was struck on Thursday last. As high as $10 to the pan was taken out. Mr. Tu per's claim, which is the next to it, also contains the lode and promises to pay first-rate. The latter gentleman informs us that his claim is one hundred feet, and that he wouldn't sell it now for $3,000, so certain is he of being well paid in working it. Considerable excitement has been occasioned in the vicinity by this strike.

QUARTZ.—We have been shown some beautiful specimens of quartz, taken from the Italian Company's Claim, near Brown's Flat. The quartz is richer in the precious metal than any we have seen since the Tennessee Quartz Claim (near by where this was found) was in its glory. On Monday last about $3,000 worth of quartz was taken out, and the vein appears to be getting richer as they go down. The shaft is about twenty five feet in depth.

IN LUCK.—A gentleman of this city, a few days ago, while walking over a pile of "tailing" picked up a piece of gold worth $400, which had been thrown from the "tom" by the company who had previously worked the claim.

A RICH CLAIM.—The Italian's Quartz Claim, on Brown's Flat, yielded $10,000 or $12,000 worth of quartz, the result of three or four days labor. The company, thus far, have realized from $15,000 to $18,000 in the three or four weeks they have been at work, and the rock seems to be richer the deeper they go.

SHIPMENT OF TREASURE.—The entire shipment of treasure for the year 1856, from San Francisco, amounted to $50,988,768 50, being $6.348,667 97 more than the previous year. Of this sum $39,804,868 42 went to New York, and the remainder to foreign ports, excepts $180,000, which went to New Orleans. $48,805,793 05 was carried away on steamers, and $2,175,841 by sailing vessels.

MINING IN MARIPOSA.—We take the following items from the *Gazette:*

Within the last two weeks Mr. Pool has taken out of the El Dorado Gulch, near Hornitas about $4,000. One piece of quartz and gold was obtained worth $1,200.

A specimen was taken out of the Mono Diggings the past week, by a Mr. Cook, worth $70. Their claim averages $10 per day per hand.

Quartz is now being crushed at the Mono Mill, taken from a vain near the head of Saxon's Creek, which pays $130 per tun. At least the last lot of rock crushed, which was several tuns, paid that amount.

UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT.—The total amount of coinage at the San Francisco Branch Mint, for the year 1856, was $28,525,881.

DEATHS.—The total number of deaths in the city and county of San Francisco during the year 1856, amounts to one thousand two hundred and ninety-two.

THE BLIND.—Japan promises to be the land of the blind. The proportion of inhabitants deprived of sight is enormous. In the city of Jeddo alone, there are eighty thousand blind persons.

☞J. Hawes Davis, one of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, poisoned himself in that city on the 14th January. This makes nine of that body who have committed suicide.

## Correspondence of the News.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Feb. 25, 1857.

*Editor of Asheville News:*

Dear Sir—Previous to my arrival at this place, from Virginia, I had been informed that the Blue Ridge Railroad Company had suspended work on this end of the Road, but to day I met with Mr. Larklin, the assistant engineer, and ascertained that the facts with regard to the suspension were as follows:—under the contracts on this portion of the Road, the Company reserved the right to suspend the work at any time, after giving twenty days notice to the contractors. The President of the Road directed the engineer to give notice, so that the Company could suspend the work, if they chose to do so.—Subsequently notice was given to the contractors to continue the work until notified to stop. Hence, the work is progressing, with a prospect of being continued.

It is not very probable that Charleston will lose the advantage of the Rabun Gap by unreasonable delays in the construction of the Road, for the small sum of a little upward of two hundred thousand dollars, required to obtain the State aid. If she should be so neglectful of her interest, she deserves to have the Rabun Gap and the outlet through the Tennessee Valley closed to her, and occupied by Georgia and North Carolina, as it will be in less than five years.

The friends of the South would no doubt prefer seeing all the Southern States connected, but if one of them prefers to stand aloof, she has the right to do so.

Some of the North Carolina politicians almost despair of the Old State carrying out her scheme of constructing a Central Rail Road from Beaufort Harbor to Duck Town, Tenn., upwards of five hundred miles in length, extending through the entire length of the State. And this, notwithstanding the State is progressing with it as a State work, and has already provided for the construction of upwards of four hundred miles of the Road, and more than three hundred miles of it will be finished in the next two years. Notwithstanding all this, it is too slow to satisfy the public mind, and some of the citizens west of the Blue Ridge profess to be in favor of seceding to South Carolina, Georgia or Tennessee. North Carolina is doing more by way of subscription of stock than has been done by either of the States with which the union is desired; and it is by no means certain that by joining either of them their prospects would be any better that when forming a part of the good Old North State, if she should not move as fast as the West desires.

W. H. T.

E. & H. COLLEGE, VA., Feb. 21, 1857.

*Editor of Asheville News:*

The past has been a very remarkable year. And in this age of progress and wonders it were well that we pause and consider what changes have been wrought? What particular feature has made its impress? What is rt that will point the future historian to the year 1856, as peculiarly distinguishing it from others that have preceeded it? Have the arts and sciences received a new impulse?—Have the Lights of Humanity illuminated the dark spots of old earth, and is there a hope that *freedom*, the handmaid of christianity, will yet cheer and give joy to the oppressed and down trodden of every clime?—These questions, embracing as they do the vast arena upon which the actions of the past year are predicated, are fraught with no small degree of interest. Crossing old ocean's main, they point us to a European world convulsed with war. When to the Northward, amid the highlands and glens of Russia, were seen marshalling in battle array her stern and hardy yeomanry, big in heart, and decided in purpose to dispute to the very last every inch of her broad domains. And to the Southward and Westward, the Allied Powers, like another Armada, darkened the waters of the Black sea.

They met. And as the raging storm spends its wild fury upon the noble summit of some iron pillar deep seated in the eternal rock, so did the "dogs of war" howl and bark against the impregnable walls of Sevastopol. England and her allies, with all their boasted pride and daring chivalry, retire from the contest, weak in numbers and diminished in resources; while the Russian Bear still roams his favorite haunts as the undisputed lord of his own dominions, and the year closes with peace, it is true, but with little or no advantage to the human race. Christianity has retrograded. Commerce, agriculture and manufactures have languished; the European mind is still vascillating between tyranny's grasp and freedom's blessings, and nothing is wanting to kindle the living light of the soul into one raging and consuming flame, but a vigorous, energetic effort on the part of the sympathising friends of bleeding humanity. Let, then, the press do her work. Let christianity, with her pure and gentle teachings, be sent to every clime. Let there be a free interchange of opinions between republican and despotic governments, and wild and visionary as the thought may seem, ere another quarter or half century shall close, *freedom, liberty*, will be written upon every door post in Europe. No longer will clanking chains disturb the repose of the silent midnight hour; nor will ignorance and superstition hold their devotees in darkness bound; but

one universal peace and happiness will reign supreme, and the mind, that bright scintillation struck from the great Source of Light, will shine forth and shed its brilliant rays upon society.

But why speculate and dwell upon the changing scenes of the old world, when this land, "beloved by Heaven o'er all the world beside"—where the "eagle is the guardian, and the stars and stripes the shield"—during the past year has witnessed strange and most singular things both in the religious and political world. Religion, that pleasant and useful companion, whose thoughts are as high as the heavens, and whose sacred teachings exalt and assimilate man to his Creator, was made the *pretext* for the most base and shameful ends. The pulpit was converted into a political rostrum, and the minister, forgetting his divine mission, poured out his vile and abusive maledictions against an unoffending people—a people protected under the broad ægis of the Constitution, and whose whole history has been one of long forbearance, and whose lofty patriotism is, and has ever been, to develop the resources of the whole Union. Woman, too, in her sphere the loveliest of the lovely, caught the fanaticism of the times, and not content with usurping the greater part of our dress, and holding her conventions of reform, invaded even our political field, harrangued the people, and in shame be it spoken, sided and abetted a civil war within our territories. Yes, she to whom we are wont to turn as a being possessing the nobler and finer feelings of humanity, as one ready to stay the strife between brethren of the same great family, became so lost to a sense of her chaste and refined nature as to contribute money to purchase bowie knives, Colt's revolvers and Sharpe's shooters, to invade peaceful Kansas. Would that we had the purer and better days of the republic—that olden time when the matron in the dignity of womanhood was content to preside over the dwelling with

"Whitewashed wall, the nicely sanded floor,
The varnish'd clock that click'd behind the door,"

and the maiden in the pride of beauty with modest looks adorned that neat but humble cottage!

But aside from these innovations—these novelties, the year is remarkable in another respect—for the defeat, and it is to be hoped, the banishment from our land, of a distinguished and renowned personage, who professed to have "an intense American feeling," and to have founded his great principles upon the ruins and corruptions of his two old predecessors. His advent was hailed with the wildest enthusiasm over the whole North.—From every village and hamlet, from every mountain top and valley, shouts and huzzas went up that made the very welkin ring.—The South distrusted him. She, who had ever been open, candid and honest, demanded the same from him. She examined the history of the past, that sure and unerring "philosophy teaching by example," and propounded the questions: why this retrograde movement? why, with the lights of upwards of six thousand years before us, should we proscribe man for his religious opinions? why change the most prominent features and principles of our government—features and principles stamped by and associated with memories of our Washingtons, Jeffersons, Madisons and Jacksons? why drift the old ship of State upon the same quicksands and breakers, under the inviting and tempting name of "Americans shall rule America," as the government of France, sixty seven years ago, was drifted and wrecked under the no less alluring name, "The Friends of the Constitution"? These interrogatories, and another still more vital to her interest were thoroughly discussed and decided by the great verdict of the people. And the South stands to day with the assistance of the *conservative element* of the North, as the vindicator of the great doctrine of *man's capacity for self government*. During this collision of mind with mind—*sectionalism* with *nationalism*—*union* and *disunion*—what impress has been made upon the literature of the country? What feature stands out most prominent? Unless we are greatly mistaken it has been the most *spurious* kind. True some works stamped with deep thought and a thrill of glowing genius running through the whole, have been issued from the press. But have they been read? Have the great masses read them?—The *darkened* and *perverse* sentiment of the North on a great *moral* and *constitutional* question, the *calm decision* of the South too plainly respond. Let us have a national literature and less of the "literature of philanthropy." Let those works which are so popular in some sections of our country, and which are as insidious in their mischief as a rat hole in dike of Holland—which affect the tone and thought of public life, like the miasma of the tropics—which penetrate and pervade the whole system like the fumes of burning charcoal, which lull the body to repose and invite to that slumber that knows no awakening, be consigned to oblivious waves; and let us have in their stead literature which lives and moves in a higher and nobler sphere—the sphere of the whole nation—perfecting and developing the whole sciences; pointing onward and upward, and as our great system of representative Government revolves around its common centre, each preceding year will leave us a united, free and happy people. JUDGE.

☞ Congress adjourned on the 4th inst.

## Corruption in Congress.

We stated briefly last week that the Congresssional Investigating Committee had reported to the House in favor of the expulsion of four Northern members who had sold their votes on questions depending before Congress. The following resolutions, in each case, show the specific charges:

The report in the case of Mr. Gilbert concludes by offering the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That William A. Gilbert, a member of the House from New York, did agree with F. F. C. Triplett to procure the passage of a resolution or bill through the present Congress for purchase by Congress of certain copies of the book of the said Triplett on the Pension and Bounty Land Laws, in consideration that the said Triplett should allow him to receive a certain sum of money out of the appropriation for the purchase of the book.

2. *Resolved*, That William A. Gilbert did cast his vote on the Iowa land bill, depending heretofore before this Congress, for a corrupt consideration, consisting of seven square miles of land and some stock given, or to be given to him.

3. *Resolved*, That William A. Gilbert, a member of this House from New York, be forthwith expelled from the House.

The following resolution accompanies the general report:

*Resolved*, That James W. Simonton be expelled from the floor of this House as a reporter.

The following resolutions are appended to the report in the case of Mr. Edwards, of New York:

*Resolved*, That Francis S. Edwards, a member of this House from the State of New York, did, on the 23d day of December last, attempt to entice Robert T. Paine, a member of this House from the State of North Carolina, to vote contrary to the dictates of his judgment and conscience on a bill making a grant of lands to aid in the construction of a railroad in the Territory of Minnesota, by holding out a pecuniary consideration to the said Paine for his support of the said bill.

*Resolved*, That the said Francis S. Edwards be, and he is hereby, expelled from the House.

The following resolutions are appended to the report in the case of Mr. Welch, of Connecticut:

1. *Resolved*, That Wm. W. Welch did corruptly combine with Wm. A. Gilbert, a member of this House from New York to procure the passage of a resolution or bill through this House for the purchase of certain copies of the work of F. F. C. Triplett on the Pension and Bounty Land Laws for money to be paid to the said Wm. A. Gilbert on its passage.

2. *Resolved*, That Wm. W. Welch did at tempt to procure money from James R. Sweeney, for reporting favorably on the claims of Roxana Kimball from the Committee on Invalid Pensions at this Congress.

*Resolved*, 3. That Wm. W. Welch a member of this House from Connecticut, be forthwith expelled from this House.

The following resolutions are appended to the report in the case of Mr. Matteson, of New York:

*Resolved*, That Orsamus B. Matteson, a member of this House from the State of New York, did incite parties deeply interested in the passage of a joint resolution for construct ing the Des Moines grant when here, and to use a large sum of money and other valuables corruptly, for the purpose of procuring the passage of said joint resolution through this House.

*Resolved*, That Orsamus B. Matteson, in declaring that a large number of the members of this House had associated themslves together, and pledged themselves each to the other not to vote for any law or resolution granting money or lands unless they were paid for it, has falsely and wilfully defamed the character of this House, and has proved himself unworthy to be a member thereof.

*Resolved*, That Orsamus B. Matteson, a member of this House from the State of New York, be, and is hereby expelled therefrom.

The committee also reported a bill to protect the people against c rrupt and secret influence in matters of legislation.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier, in a letter, says:

"One of the members of Congress from this State, whom the Committee reported ought to be expelled, publicly boasted in Albany, some time since, that he made one hundred thousand dollars in Washington during the first session of the present Congress."

The Washington correspondent of the Corleston News remarks as follows upon the claims of the Committee to the thanks of the country and we are glad to find Southern Representatives occupying so high and honorable a position in dragging these disgraceful transactions to the light:

"The public owe a debt of gratitude to Col. Orr of your State, Judge Warner of Geo., Messrs. Davis of Maryland and Ritchie of Pennsylvania, for having done so much to bring to its view the men who have really corrupted the sources from whence our laws originate. As for William H. Kelsey, of New York, the Chairman of the Committee, upon whose instance the investigation was instituted, he has enveloped himself in a cloud of surmise, which has been brought about by his own conduct, and which, whether just or unjust, has caused a whispering about him to be indulged in not at all creditable to him. He was the man who arose in his place, terribly excited, about what he conceived to be an imputation upon the character of the House and offered a resolution upon which the Committee was raised. He appeared to cordially co-operate with the committee; but when the time came to test his nerve upon reporting resolutions to expel the corrupted, he showed the cow feather, and withheld his assent to reports to which no sane and honest man could reasonably demur. Therefore, whenever any credit is attached to this Committee for the good work it has done, let Wm. H. Kelsey be excepted, and let Messrs. Orr, Warner, Davis and Richie, receive all the praise for the same."

It seems that the telegraph was in error in stating that the four Black Republican members were expelled. The following report of House proceedings on the 27th reveals the plan by which they were enabled to escape expulsion:

Mr. Gilbert, in his speech of defence, denied the truth of the charges against him, and denounced the attempt of the House to fix a stigma on his character as unprecedented.—He charged the House with gross injustice towards him, and concluded by stating that he had resigned his seat, which he did, and immediately left. The House was taken by surprise. Resolutions in his case were tabled by 135 against 68. A letter was submitted from Mr. Matteson setting forth that as no trial was allowed to Mr. Gilbert, he (Mr. M.) had no right to expect a large measure of justice, and had resigned his seat. The first resolution was adopted by 145 against 17; the second adopted, and the third tabled.

Mr. Davis called up Mr. Welch's case.

When the House exculpated Mr. Welch from the charges alleged against him by the Corruption Committee.

## Death of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane.

This intrepid Arctic Explorer is indeed dead. The event took place in Havana, and his body has been brought home. In its transit from New Orleans great respect and consideration were shown to his remains, as to one in whom the entire country felt interest and pride.

The following is an abstract of what he achieved in a brief life time. Truly he compressed the experiences of a long one in few years:

"Elisha Kent Kane, United States Navy, surgeon and naturalist, was born in Philadelphia, on the 3d of February, 1822, and graduated at the Medical University of Pennsylvania in 1843. Immediately afterwards he entered the naval service of the United States as an assistant surgeon, and was attached to the first American embassy to China as a physician. Availing himself of the facilities of this position, he visited in succession parts of China, the Philippines, Ceylon, &c., and penetrated the interior recesses of India. He is said to have been the second, if not the first person, (as he was certainly the first white person,) to descend the crater of the Teal of Luzon, suspended by a bamboo rope around his body, from a projecting crag 203 feet above the interior scoize and debris. Upon this expedition, or one which followed it, to the Indian archipelago, he narrowly escaped with his life from the Ladrones who assailed him, sustained successfully an attack of an entire tribe of savages of the Negrito race, and was exposed to hardships under which his travelling companion, the lamented Baron Lee, of Prussia, sank and died at Java.

"After this, he descended the Nile to the confines of Nubia, and passed a season in Egypt, among the favorite scenes of antiquarian explorations. Traversing Greece on foot, he returned in 1846, through Europe, to the United States; but, being immediately ordered to the coast of Africa, he made an effort in 1847 to visit the slave marts of Whydah. Having taken the African fever, he come home in an exceedingly precarious state of health, but recovered sufficiently to visit Mexico during the late war as a volunteer. Making his way through the enemy's country with dispatches for the American commander-in chief from the President, he was assigned the notorious spy company of the brigand Dominguez as his escort; and, after a successful engagement with a party of the enemy whom they encountered at Nopaluca, was forced to combat these miscreants single handed, to save the lives of his prisoners, Major General Torrejon, General Ganoa, and others, from their fury. He had his horse killed under him, and was badly wounded; but again owed his restoration to health to the hospitality and kind nursing of the grateful Mexicans, particularly the Ganoa family of Puebla, by whom he was thus enabled to remain on service in Mexico till the cessation of hostilities. In May, 1850, he sailed as the senior surgeon and naturalist of the American squadron in search of Sir John Franklin, and underwent the singular perils which characterized that expedition.

"Subsequently, as chief in command, he made a second voyage in search of the English navigator; and it is the history of that which was recently published."

[From the Washington Star, Feb. 11.]

## The Chinese Sugar Cane.

Having been an attentive reader of the agricultural publications of the country for years past—of perhaps as many of them as any other American reads—we have had a fair opportunity to judge of the result of the experiments of the last season with this plant, in all sections of the country. The conclusion to which we have come is, that in ten years from this time the United States will be a large exporter of sugars made from it. Out of thousands of experiments made with the cane in question, not a dozen have proved unsuccessful. That is, all the rest have demonstrated that families engaged in agriculture can manufacture an excellent quality of sugar for domestic purposes, at less than the cost of the supply of the Louisiana or West India sugar, they would otherwise require; the labor of grinding the cane not being greater, and not requiring more skill than that of grinding apples for cider, and that of distilling the sugar from the juice not being more troublesome or difficult than the preparation of "apple butter" from cider. The cane grows equally well from Alabama to Maine, on any land that will produce Indian corn. Indeed, any land that will produce Indian corn is found to produce a more abundant yield of Chinese sugar cane.

Under such circumstances—and these are now all established facts, well known by all reading agriculturists to be such—within three or four years the production of sugar from this cane, for family consumption, will be almost as universal in this country, as the production on each farm of the Indian corn necessary for its purposes. Improved machinery for grinding it and boiling the juice, will also as surely be speedily invented and come into use. If, without any machinery designed for the special purpose, its capabilities have been so soon, so thoroughly and satisfactorily demonstrated, there is really no telling what it will prove worth to the country at large in a few years. That we are to become speedily exporters of the product, we have no earthly doubt, nor can it be possible, that its cultivation in the United States will fail to work as great a revolution in the sugar trade of the world, as the successful introduction of the cotton plant in our southern States has certainly made in the trade in all articles with which cotton goods have come into competition.

We might add, had we space, a short chapter, appropriately, upon the other great American aggricultural facts of the day. That is, the success of the experiments in the West in the production of wines.

If we are not mistaken, since the culture of the grape has, for the production of wine, really attracted public interest in the United States, it has become a business of national importance more rapidly than the production of cotton did after that was first generally regarded as a successful experiment in this country. No more delightful or better wines are imported—very few as good—as the best wines sold from the Cincinnati vaults; while some of the Georgia and St. Louis wines are hardly inferior to them. If the quantity continues to increase in anything like the ratio of its increase up to this time, it will not only stop much of the consumption of vile liquors at home, but will place us in the list of wine exporting countries. Our national progress in such matters is by no means as slow as those imagine whose attention may not be fixed upon them. No other people on the globe adopt agricultural improvements so easily as we of the United States do; and in nothing have we improved more (faster) in the last twenty five years than in practical agriculture, though we know well the world rests under the erroneous impression that the farmer rarely adopts customs and modes in his business different from those pursued by his fathers.

[From the New York Herald of Feb. 15.]

## Terrible Riot in New Jersey.

*Serious Outbreak of the Laborers in Bergen Tunnel.*

A terrible riot occurred on Saturday afternoon, and continued yesterday, among the Irish laborers employed upon the tunnel which is being constructed through Bergen Hill by the Long Dock Company, for the use of the New York and Erie Railroad Company. Several persons engaged in the riot were severely injured, and some of them may be fatally hurt.

It took place between Connaught men and Munster men, between whom the well known "old grudge" exists. There have been over 1,200 men engaged upon this work by the contractor, Mr. Mallory, of Mecklenburg; and to accelerate the work he has recently added to his force. Many of the new men happened to be Munster men, or "Corkonians," as they are called, who joined the Munster colony, whose shanties are mostly on one "patch," as it is called by them. The Connaught men occupied an adjacent "patch" with their shanties, and in erecting their shanties the Munster men transgressed upon territory claimed to be in the Connaught "patch."—Saturday happened to be pay day, and whisky was abundant. Their animosities reached a warlike point, and they commenced fighting about one o'clock on that day. The numbers of the combatants were increased until at night not less than four hundred men were engaged in the fight. One half of the men employed upon this work are day hands and the other half night hands. It was the night hands who were engaged in the riot. The ladders at the shafts were drawn up so that those engaged at work could not leave until the battle and danger were over.

Those engaged in the melee were armed mostly with clubs and stones, and some of the women took off their stockings, and putting stones into them, used them with considerable effect. Soon after dark four of the shanties of the Connaught men were set on fire. Sheriff Beaty, of the city of Hudson, in which the tunnel is situated, sent to Jersey City for firemen. Permission being given by Chief Engineer French, four fire companies with apparatus repaired to the spot with all possible speed. Liberty Engine Company No. 1 had one hundred and fifty men upon her ropes; Arressech Engine Company No. 2 went up with a crowd of two hundred; and Washington Engine Company No 4, and Diligent Hose Company No. 3, with fifty additional men, added to their strength. The strength of the firemen was thus about equal to those engaged in the affray. Arriving at the spot they formed in line, No. 2 in front, and, led by Assistant Engineer Haybeck they rushed with their apparatus, and yelling fiercely, to the scene of disturbance. The rioters, alarmed, took to their heels. The firemen caught one man just in the act of setting fire to another shanty.

That was the end of the riot so far as fighting on Saturday night was concerned.—The inhabitants of the city of Hudson, however, were in great consternation, and Sheriff Beaty sent to Jersey City and Hoboken for military aid. The Jersey City Continental Guard, Captain Sanderson; the Highwood Guard, Captain Hatfield, of Hoboken; the National Guard, Captain Van Houten, and the Hoboken Rifles, Captain Bolmsted repaired to the spot before midnight, and continued on duty until four o'clock on Sunday morning. They thoroughly searched the shanties of the two "patches" engaged in the war, and arrested all whom they found that showed signs of having been engaged in the disturbance. Only one musket and one fowling piece were found. They took fifteen prisoners altogether, during Saturday night, and locked them up in jail. On Sunday further search was made, and additional arrests to the number of thirty five were made. The whole number—fifty—are locked up in jail.

There was some further fighting yesterday, and more serious troubles were apprehended during Sunday night.

The Washington Volunteers, Captain Speer, of Bergen, were on duty yesterday afternoon and last night, and, by request of the Sheriff, the Jersey City and Hoboken military companies held themselves in readiness to be called upon if required.

The following is no less startling than new. It is, we presume, from the pen of an unwedded "Western editor:"

"I set me down in thought profound,
This maxim wise I drew:
It's easier for to like a girl,
Than make a girl like you."

Young men affected with calico proclivities will please copy.

☞ A dying Irishman was asked by his confessor, if he was prepared to renounce the devil and all his works. "Oh, your honor," said Pat, "don't ask me that; I'm going into a strange country, and I don't want to make myself enemies!"

Iowa Hill, Placer county, California, has been nearly destroyed by fire; loss $150,000.


## North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles E. Johnson, | Wm. W. Holden, |
| Wm. D. Haywood, | Wm. D. Cooke, |
| James F. Jordan, | R. H. Battle, |
| Quinten Busbee, | Wm. H. Jones, |
| H. W. Husted, | P. F. Pescud, |
| Wm. H. McKee, | K. P. Battle. |
| Charles B. Root, | |

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee,
W. H. McKee,
Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.
A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

## North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Elenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*,
John R. Williams,
C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.
A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

## WANTED.

A STEADY, industrious boy, to learn the business of a Baker and Confectioner.—Apply to M. L. DOYLE.
Asheville, March 12, 1857.

## State of North Carolina,

*YANCY COUNTY.*

IT appearing by the oath of Tilmon Blalock that the defendants, Abner Holcombe and Willie C. Bailey, are non residents of the State of North Carolina, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be served upon them, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, commanding Abner Halcolm and Willie C. Bailey to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for Yancy county, at the Court House in Burnsville, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1857, and answer, plead or demur to this bill of complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them. At Chambers, this 5th day of March, 1857.

M. P. PENLAND,
Clerk of our said Court.

## TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent the HOUSE AND LOT situated on main street west end of Asheville, for many years occupied by the late Israel Baird. The House contains 13 rooms, and all necessary out-buildings and is well adapted for a boarding house or private residence. Further information can be had by addressing the subscriber at this place, or calling on the Editor of the Asheville News. D. REYNOLDS.
Asheville, Feb. 5, 1857.

## Stockholders Meeting.

Office of Western N. C. R. Road Company,
STATESVILLE, Feb. 26, 1857.

THE Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company are hereby notified to meet in Morganton, Burke county, on Thursday the 2d day of April next, for the purpose of considering the amendment proposed to the Charter of the Company by an Act of the last Legislature.

A full attendance of the Stockholders is respectfully requested.

By order of the President.
R. F. SIMONTON,
Sec'y & Treas.

## HORSE STOLEN.

*STOP THE THIEF!*

STOLEN, from the stable of the subscriber, on Walnut Creek, Polk county, N. C., on Wednesday night, 25th ultimo, a

BAY MARE,

about 15 hands high, 12 or 15 years old, one white hind foot, and some white in her face, heavy built, and has a shuffling walk or half pace.

Said mare is believed to have been stolen by a man who was seen in the neighborhood about the time, in company with a woman of bad reputation and if the supposition be correct, the pair are doubtless yet in company.

A handsome reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the recovery of the animal, and the conviction of the thief, or either.

WM. WHITESIDES.
Grassy Knob P. O., Rutherford co., N. C.
March 5th, 1857.

## A Banter from Bridgewater, N. C.

To the Sporting men of McDowell, Burke and Caldwell Counties, North Carolina.

THERE is at this time a Colt of Old Signal's at the above named place, with which I banter the three above named counties, from six hundred yards to one mile, for five hundred dollars.

H. P. LINDSAY.
March 5, 1857.

**100 Large Quarto Family** BIBLES just received at ASTON'S.
mar 5

**LIGHT READING.**

All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand, at ASTON'S.

**Wanted.**

$2000 in Tennessee Bank Notes, in exchange for Books and stationary, drugs and medicines, at ASTON'S.
mar 5

**New Books at Aston's.**

Rifle, Axe and Saddlebags; Alone; Hidden Path; Gerard the Lion Killer; Humors of Falconbridge; Paul Fane; American's Own Book; American Almanac; Wide Wide World; Workingman's Companion; Irving's Life of Washington; Napoleon Dynasty; Freaks of Fortune; Poetical Quotations; Little Dorrit; Principles and Practices of Baptists; Heroine of Faith; Spurgeon, the modern Whitfield; Love after Marriage; and over 1000 other new works, too tedious to mention just received at ASTON'S,
march 5 Opposite the court house.

## AUCTION SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at AUCTION, on Saturday the 28th of March, on a credit of six months, all of his

*Carriage and Buggy Materials*

on hand; a quantity of Painting materials and Tools, among which there are two first rate paint mills, one marble slab and muller, a quantity of Wood Tools and good dry Carriage Lumber.

—*ALSO*—

the wood work of several Buggies and Waggons, and wheels of all kinds.

*One good work Horse and one first rate*

*MILCH COW*; two childrens' Wagons; household and kitchen furniture, among which is a

**First Rate Cooking Stove,**

with all the fixtures complete.

One good double-seat two horse Buggy, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

**ALSO,**

On the 7th day of April next, (being the Tuesday of April Court) I will offer at public sale the

**HOUSE AND LOT**

where I now reside. The lot contains about one acre and a half. There is on it a good dwelling house; a large and well arranged carriage shop, all necessary out-buildings, and a spring of most excellent water. Any person wishing to carry on any mechanical business, will find this property a convenient and desirable location and all such are requested to call and examine the premises.

Any of the above property will be sold privately, previous to day of sale, if desired.

JAMES SMITH.
Asheville, Feb. 26, 1857. td

## State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

*In Equity—Fall Term*, 1856.

Sarah Lynch *vs.* Lewis J. Lynch, et al.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the Defendant, Lewis J Lynch, is not an inhabitant of this State, and resides beyond the jurisdiction of this Court—It is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, notifying him to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, or the same will be taken, pro confesso as to him and heard exparte.

Witness I. B. Sawyer, Clerk & Master in Equity for Buncombe county, at office in Asheville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1856. Issued 15th February, 1857.

I. B. SAWYER, *C. M. E.*
Feb. 26. w6

## NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.

They will be found at the old stand,

**Opposite Eagle Hotel,**

with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY.
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.
Jan. 1, 1857.

## WARRANTS,

NEATLY PRINTED,

For sale at this Office.

THE
# ASHEVILLE NEWS
**Is Published Weekly,**
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

## M. L. DOYLE,
*BAKER & CONFECTIONER,*
Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,
**Asheville, N. C.**

Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality; Cake of every description; Candies in endless variety and abundance; Cheese; Nuts; Raisins; and in a word, every thing calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man, and tranquilize and sooth the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms, &c., &c., &c.
March 5 1857.

## NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my entire stock of Goods to B. H. Merrimon & Sons, it becomes necessary that my business should be closed up immediately. All persons, therefore, indebted to me, are respectfully requested to call at my late stand and make settlement. This notice is intended for all, and it is hoped that it will be slighted by none, as the business must be wound up.

I would recommend the new Firm to the patronage of my friends and late customers, believing they will be found clever and accommodating gentlemen and liberal dealers.

HUGH JOHNSTON.
Asheville, Feb. 19, 1857.

## FOR RENT.

THE subscriber proposes to rent his place, known as Holly Grove, Madison county, N. C., for three or five years. There is a good dwelling house, negro houses, and all necessary out buildings.—There are about 130 acres of cleared land on the place—a portion of it meadow land. This place is known to be one of the best public stands on the Turnpike road. It is situated five miles below the Warm Springs.

Any one wishing to rent, will please call on the subscriber, or on Mr. R. M. Jones, of Asheville.

P. H. NEILSON.
Holly Grove, Feb. 19, 1857.

## State of North Carolina,
HAYWOOD COUNTY.

*Superior Court of Law—Fall Term*, 1856.

Isaac Collens *VS.* Sarah P. Collins.
Petition for Divorce.

The Petitioner in this case having exhibited his petition at the last term of this Court, together with an affidavit taken before John L. Smith, Clerk of said Court, that the facts contained in said petition are true, to the best of affiant's knowledge and belief, and bond for security been given for the prosecution of said suit, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of said Court that a subpœna was duly issued to said defendant to appear at the present term of our said Superior Court, to plead to or answer said petition which said subpœna has been returned by the Sheriff of Yancy county that the defendant is not to be found, and that a copy of the petition was left at the place of her last abode in said county of Yancy, ten days before the day of the return; and publication having been publicly made at the Court House door for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpœna. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for six weeks notifying the defendant Sarah P. Collens to appear at the next term of this honorable Court, to be held on the 4th Monday of March next, at the Court House in Waynesville, then and there to plead or answer the Petition of the Petitioner, or the same will be heard and determined exparte.

Witness, John L. Smith, Clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday in September, 1856.—Issued the 20th day of December 1856.

J. L. SMITH, *Clerk.*
January 15, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

## FALSE REPORT.

A report has been thrown into circulation, in some parts of the county *that I had quit the practice of medicine.*" I never expect to "quit" so long as I have any calls, and physical ability to discharge the duties connected with the practice. I am too fond of the practice to think of "quitting," and will attend to every call (in my power) by day or night, hot or cold, wet or dry. I am not to be "run off the track" by false reports. Office at Eagle Hotel.

J. D. BOYD.
Asheville, Feb. 19, 1857.

## Personal Explanation.

DETERMINED to accept no office under the new Administration, I wish it distinctly understood that persons wanting anything in the line of drugs medicines, paints, oils, dye stuffs, perfumery, books stationary, or confectionaries, can always find what they want at the Brick corner opposite the court-house; where they will always find, their's to serve,

ASTON.

## FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SMITH & McDOWELL, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of *Col. J. M. ISRAEL*—His room is in the North Wing of the Court House. He has also all the debts due the estate of the late James M. Smith. All persons indebted to either are most respectfully requested to call on Col. Israel or myself and settle up. I do not wish to put any one to cost, but the business must be closed up, and this is the final notice.

TO my old friends and customers, I would say that I have associated myself with the Messrs. Summey in the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

at their old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel, where I will be pleased to see them, and to furnish them what Goods they may want to purchase at as low a price as any house in town can afford. Allow me to tender to you my thanks for your liberal patronage, and to express the hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing you again at Summey, McDowell & Co's.

W. W. McDOWELL.
January 29, 1857.

## REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to announce to his customers and the public generally that he has removed his

BOOK AND DRUG STORE

to the Brick corner, immediately opposite the Court House, where, in future, he will be pleased to see and serve all who desire anything in his line. Remember the corner, and call and see me whether you buy or not.

E. J. ASTON.
Asheville, Feb. 5, 1857.

## State of North Carolina
CALDWELL COUNTY.

*Superior Court of Law—Fall Term*, 1856.

Wilie Gaither
*vs.*
P. M. Ballew and J. R. Ballew.

ORDERED, That advertisement shall be made for six weeks in the Asheville News as to defendants P. M. and J. R. Ballew, requiring them to appear at the next Term; and it is further ordered that they have leave until then to answer the bill of interpleader of William A. Ballew.

Witness, C. McD. Dickson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1856.

C. McD. DICKSON, *C. S. C.*
January 22, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

## Fresh Stock.

JUST received a full stock of fresh and genuine drugs and medicines, at the Brick Corner *No. 1 Aston's Block.*

Feb. 5 1857.

## OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

## HATS,

From a cap for 57 1-2 cents, to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

## To a Reading Public

ANY person desirous of subscribing to any Newspaper, Magazine, or Periodical published in the United States, will please call at the Book, Stationery and Periodical Depot of

E. J. ASTON, General Agent.

## 1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.
March 20, 1856.—tf

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

FRESH RAISINS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

## Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis* on application at ASTON'S.

## PAY the TAILOR.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account, will confer a great favor by coming forward immediately and settling up.—Money I ought to have—money I must have—money I WILL have. A word to the wise is sufficient.

JOHN W. WILSON.
January 29, 1857.

## A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

HAVING associated with them W. W. McDOWELL for the transaction of the mercantile business in this place, it becomes necessary that the business should be closed to 1st January. *All persons*, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make settlement immediately, as the business *must be closed.*

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.
Jan. 1, 1857.

## Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper of every size, shape, shade, hue, color and quality. Just received at ASTON'S

## State of North Carolina,
CALDWELL COUNTY.

*Superior Court of Law—Fall Term*, 1856.

Josias A. Wakefield, Execu. of Elizabeth Baker
*vs.*
Hosea Bradford.

ORDERED BY COURT, That publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks that Josias Baker, William Medaris and wife Bersheba, Asa Chambers and wife Polly, and John Estes and wife Francis, and John Baker, who are non residents and next of kin of Elizabeth Baker, that they be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to see proceedings touching the probate of a certain paper writing, and make themselves parties on the record to said issue, if they think proper to do so.

Witness, C. McD. Dickson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1856.

C. McD. DICKSON, *C. S. C.*
January 22, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

## PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

## BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

**Smithing Business,**

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.
March 20, 1856.—1y

## Boys, Remember!

That a splendid lot of Valentines will be on hand next week, at ASTON'S.
Feb. 5, 1857.

## Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.
Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

## ASHEVILLE
**Mutual Insurance Company,**

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

*James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.*

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Nov. 15 1856.

## HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
*PHILADELPHIA.*

Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis*, the Vice of *Onanism*, or *Self Abuse*, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to give *Medical Advice Gratis*, to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to *furnish Medicines free of charge.*

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on the receipt of two stamps for postage.

Address, **Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN**, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South NINTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
February 12 1857. 1y

## WM. BEAL,
**Geologist, Mining Engineer and Draftsman.**

*Office at Murphy, Cherokee Co., N. C*

Mineral lands examined or surveyed in North Carolina and adjoining States, and reports furnished accompanied with maps, profiles, statistics &c.

Underground works explored and new mines with surrounding improvements laid off. Geological researches made for Copper, Lead, Silver or other kinds of minerals, together with full analyses and assays when required. Towns, villages, mining properties, &c., surveyed and mapped in any style that companies or proprietors may desire.

Specimens for analysis may be sent by mail accompanied by a fee of two dollars for qualitative and five for quantitative analysis or assay.

Special attention given to the sale or purchase of mineral lands, mining stocks, &c., in connection with partners in our Eastern cities whose aid can be implicitly relied on.

All persons having minerals on their lands are respectfully solicited to furnish me with as good specimens as they can from their localities, which will be properly labelled and arranged for reference in suitable cabinets, by which means our mineral resources may become more extensively known.

January 8 1857. tf

## STORE HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, the large and well situated STORE HOUSE now occupied by Smith and McDowell, on main street, opposite J. H. Gudger's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Gudger.

JESSE S. SMITH.
Asheville, Aug. 28 1856 tf

## HO! ALL YE NAKED!

*Why will ye suffer, when the subscriber has one of Wheeler & Wilson's beautiful Sewing Machines in constant operation?*

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than let his Machine be idle, and the people suffer, he will take pay down. You who want to look neat on less money than ever before, would do well to call where all modern improvements and advantages can be found.

J. W. WILSON.
Asheville, Nov. 27, 1856.—tf

## LATEST NEWS.

100 Gals. Spirits Turpentine, 100 Gals. Alcohol, 25 Gals. Camphine, 50 Gals. Copal Varnish, 20 Gals. Black Oil Varnish, 10 Gals. Sweet Spirits Nitre, 25 gross Matches, 10 Doz. Bathing Bricks, 200 lbs. Scotch Snuff, 100 lbs. Extract Logwood, 100 lbs. Blue Stone, 50 lbs. New Hops, 25 lbs. Sal Ammonia, 50 lbs. Saltpeter, 50 lbs. Red Lead, 50 lbs. Black Lead, 85 lbs. Refined Camphor, 25 lbs. Sugar of Lead, 25 lbs. Pulverized Rhubarb, 25 lbs. Assafœtida, 50 lbs. Jujube Paste, 50 lbs. Sulphuric Acid, 50 lbs. Nitric Acid. Just received at ASTON'S.
November 13, 1856.

## NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

**SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.**

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have, but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us when we say that we have *the most* comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.,
*Opposite Eagle Hotel.*

## DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
## DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Dr. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

## M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
**ASHEVILLE, N. C.**

January 11, 1855. t

## J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,
(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country.

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

## G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

## DR. R. A. EDMONSTON,

Would inform the citizens of Jackson county, and surrounding country, that he is located permanently four miles south east of Webster, on Tuckasiege River, and is ready to attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the Medical Profession.

Jan. 8th, 1857. 1y

## David Coleman,
*Attorney at Law,*
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

## W. M. HARDY,
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of the 7th Judicial District, and attend faithfully and punctually to all business entrusted to his care.
Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

## GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.

Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb.12'57]y

## JOHN B. WOODFIN,
**Attorney at Law,**
BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

## BURTON & GOLD,
**Attorneys at Law,**
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

## PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at Factory prices

**Ramsay's Music Store,**
178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

**SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,**
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

**CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,**
**DEALERS IN**
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,
**Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.**
April 3, 1856. tf

O. M. LEWIS'
Daguerreian and Ambrotype
## GALLERY,
*On Main Street, south of the Court House.*

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

## ON MANHOOD,
AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

*Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand:*

A FEW Words on the rational treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhœa or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and impediments to marriage generally.

BY B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed without Medicine, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to DR. B. DE LANEY, 17 Lispenard Street, New York City. Jan. 8 1857.

☞THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at
April 17. ASTON'S.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

CHAPMAN, RARKIN & CO.
August 7, 1856.

WANTED, an active, honest man in each section of the State to take orders by sample for "McALLISTER'S HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES." To active men a liberal monthly salary and fair commission will be paid. Address (with stamp to prepay answer)

DR. J. S. McALLISTER,
Jersey City, N. J.
Feb. 5, 1857 4t

## Dr. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
# VERMIFUGE
AND
# LIVER PILLS.

**Two of the best Preparations of the Age.**

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

*Fleming Bros.*

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

**FLEMING BRO'S,**
60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
**Sole Proprietors.**

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.
June 5, 1856. 1y

## Lindsey's Double-Acting
# ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

This pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises 1½ ft by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *Deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c.* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $8.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.
For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

## Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate, Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties, when desired.

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville.

W. T. DICKENSON.
Asheville, Sept. 4 1856—6m

## LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

## Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.
April 17.

## THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm, and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

# GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

## Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf

## TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP**, in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.
March 20, 1856—tf.

## Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

**Furniture,**

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms.

J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

## PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Ball's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Wayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
London's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative,
" Carminative Balsam,
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;
Ayer's Cathartic Pills; London's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; McHatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills; London's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Bays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Buchu; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Balm of Thousand Flowers.

All the above, together with a *large assortment* of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to the resuscitation, renovation and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.

Just received and for sale at the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.
August 14, 1856.

## CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business & Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER
Asheville, June 6 1855. tf

## ANOTHER LOT.

12 dozen Turlington's Balsam; 12 doz. Godfrey's Cordial; 12 doz Bateman's Drops; 10 lbs. Bathing Sponge; 10 lbs. Jamaica Ginger; 20 lbs. Arrow Root; 20 lbs Cream of Tartar; 25 lbs. Gum Arabic; 50 lbs. Potash; 50 gallons Alcohol; 12 doz. Seidlitz Powders.

Oct. 15. Just received at ASTON'S

## PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at
june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

## Books for Winter Nights.

Wild Western Scenes; The War Path; Fields' Scrap Book; Bernard Lile; Freaks of Fortune; and many others too numerous to mention.

Just received at ASTON'S.
Oct. 15.

## To the Polls! To the Polls!

Barry's Tricophorus; Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative; McMunn's Elixer of Opium.

Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.
Oct. 15.

## 50,000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes qualities, prices and manufacturers just received at ASTON'S.
june 5.

## James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at
Aug. 21. ASTON'S.

## Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country.

SMITH BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf